UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _30 April 2009_.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.
      4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
      Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
      Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
      a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
      * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
      Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
      Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

ETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant has amended claims 11-20 in the amendment filed on 4/30/2009.

Claims 1-20 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed 4/30/2009 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive

a.   Applicant argued that the cited references does not teach all of claimed

limitations of claim 1 as indicated on pages 5-9.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As to claim 1, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an instant messaging

(IM) address of contact of the user" as a single user may have many different

associated communication channels through which the user can receive messages from

other users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received IM addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The above

information shows that the user has included a computing device to receive an instant

messaging at the user location (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email address of the

contact of the user" as a single user may have many different associated

communication channels through which the user can receives messages from other

users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM

addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received email addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The user is

represented as a user. The above information shows that the user has included a

computing device to receive email address of a contact at the user location (page 1, col.

Right, lines 8-22),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the IM address to the

reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" as

specifying m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the

recipient (page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email address to

the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any

one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56);

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach "providing, by the computing device at the

user location, an email receive window configured to display a received email, the email

receive window configured to provide IM presence information associated with the IM

address of the contact of the user, the email receive window configured to utilize the

reference identifier (ID) for automatically lauching an IM session with the contact from

the email receive window, directly from the email receive window, the email receive

window including a launch IM option for launching the IM session"

Bernstein teaches an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM

presence information that associated with an address (paragraphs 00115, 0118-0120).

A identifier is utilized for launching an IM with a contact of a user (paragraph 0132,

0107, 0022).

Bernstein teaches [0136] the server automatically composes an email and sends

it to the Instant Messaging target user. The email contains the IM, as well as the

standard Instant Messaging text area so that when the email is received, the

Instant Messaging session may commence directly from the received email.

An email with an integrated Instant Message is created in one method. The method

use a client email program, such as Microsoft outlook. Under this scenario an

"Embeddable IM" icon man added to the email program's toolbar, allowing users to

drag the icon down and drop it into their email (paragraph 0120).

When the recipient receives an email via the method described above, the recipient chooses to utilize the instant message feature, they simply input their message into the text area and activate a send button near the text area (paragraph 0128), upon receiving this client request, the server checks the database to see if it recognizes any IM sessions with that particular ID (paragraph 0129).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via received email message from an email window of the Microsoft outlook.

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

As discussed above, the ordinarily skilled artisan would have found that Knauerhase, Bernstein, and Donovan are pertinent to Appellants' field of endeavor. Clearly, they are analogous art.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Bernstein's teaching an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM presence information that associated with an address and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session

with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system

in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating,

exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to

both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to

maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window

conveniently.

It follows that the Examiner did not err in rejecting independent claim 1 being

unpatentable over the combination of Knauerhase, Bernstein, and Donovan.

b. In particularly, Applicant argued that Knauerhase, Donovan, Appelman or

Bernstein fails to teach the added limitation "an option to automatically launch an

instant messaging (IM) session directly from a receive window".

In response to applicant's argument, examiner respectfully disagrees because

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an email window has an icon next to a person's

address in an e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM

capability. By clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch an instant

message. IM address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-

35; col. 9, lines 5-25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s)

from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the

sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one

implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is

online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396

and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and

recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows the combination of Knauerhase, Donovan and

Appelman teaches an instant message session is directly via received email message

from an email window.

Donovan teaches as shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant

message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated

with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

Bernstein teaches [0136] the server automatically composes an email and sends it to the Instant Messaging target user. The email contains the IM, as well as the standard Instant Messaging text area so that when the email is received, the Instant Messaging session may commence directly from the received email. An email with an integrated Instant Message is created in one method. The method use a client email program, such as Microsoft outlook. Under this scenario an "Embeddable IM" icon man added to the email program's toolbar, allowing users to drag the icon down and drop it into their email (paragraph 0120).

When the recipient receives an email via the method described above, the recipient chooses to utilize the instant message feature, they simply input their message into the text area and activate a send button near the text area (paragraph 0128), upon receiving this client request, the server checks the database to see if it recognizes any IM sessions with that particular ID (paragraph 0129).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via received email message from an email window of the microsoft outlook.

As discussed above, the combination of Knauerhase in view of Appelman and Donovan and the combination of Knauerhase in view of Bernstein and Donovan teach the claimed invention.

c.   Applicant argued that Independent claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Knauerhase in view of Bernstein and Donovan. Independent claim 6 claims a "method processed by a computing device at a user location, comprising," with limitations reciting "receiving," "correlating," and "providing," "by the computing device at

the user location" similar to the limitations of independent claim 1. The cited references

fail to disclose, either alone or in combination, each and every limitation of independent

claim 6 for reasons discussed above in connection with independent claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of independent

claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Knauerhase, in view of Bernstein and Donovan.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As to claim 6, Knauerhse teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, user input, the user input

comprising multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a

single user may have many different associated communication channels through which

the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may have

multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be

used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210

can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212.

Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than

one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the

message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure

first accepts a message, intended for a recipient. The above information shows that the

user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient.

When the user chooses multiple IM addresses of the recipient, these multiple IM

addresses of the recipient are inputted and the routing procedure receives the input.

The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user

(page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, page 3, col. Left, lines 53-54),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses are from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, col. Left lines 2-5),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, each of the multiple IM

addresses to the reference identifier(ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail

addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages

to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since each message is

correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID

(page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a reference identifier ID,

the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" to identify

the recipient specified by m.toID. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is not defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "each of the different

IM accounts being adapted to transmit and receive IM messages using a different IM

protocol receiving, by the computing device at the user location; providing, by the

computing device at the user location, an email receive window configured to display a

received email, the email receive window configured to provide IM presence

information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the email receive

window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically lauching an

IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from the email

receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for launching

the IM session."

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch and instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines

5-25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s) from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396 and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state. For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via received email message from an email window.

Donovan also teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and through the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows individuals to exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially instantaneously across multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill has an account at Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted has an account at AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol. Bill can exchange instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can exchange messages with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left, lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10). Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

As discussed above, the ordinarily skilled artisan would have found that Knauerhase, Bernstein, and Donovan are pertinent to Appellants' field of endeavor. Clearly, they are analogous art.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently and further to provide multiple IM platforms and prevent hackers to access user's account for updating or modifying user's data.

It follows that the Examiner did not err in rejecting independent claim 6 being unpatentable over the combination of Knauerhase, Bernstein, and Donovan.

d.   Applicant argued that the cited references do not disclose the limitations of independent claim 11 for reasons similar to those discussed above in connection with independent claim1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of independent claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Knauerhase in view of Bernstein and Donovan.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As to claim 11, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"first receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the

first receive logic configured to receive first user input, the first user input comprising

multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a software is

configured to receive a user select multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient .The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The

user is represented as a user (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, lines 55-61; page 2, col.

Left, lines 1-3),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses can be from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, lines 2-5),

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and

configured to correlate each of the multiple IM addresses to a reference identifier (ID)"

as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one

or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the contact" as specifying

m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "correlate logic,

processed by the computing device at the user location, and the second receive logic

configured to receive second user input, the second user input comprising a reference

identifier (ID), each of the different IM accounts being adapted to transmit; email window

logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, an email receive window

configured to display a received email, the email receive window configured to provide

IM presence information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the

email receive window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically

launching an IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from

the email receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for

launching the IM session"

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch and instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines 5-

25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s)

from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the

sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one

implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is

online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396

and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and

recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

 Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window.

Donovan also teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and

through the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows

individuals to exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially

instantaneously across multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill

has an account at Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted

has an account at AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol.

Bill can exchange instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can

exchange messages with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the

message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to

forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left,

lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed

on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list

who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That

user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on

this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

As discussed above, the ordinarily skilled artisan would have found that Knauerhase, Bernstein, and Donovan are pertinent to Appellants' field of endeavor. Clearly, they are analogous art.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently and further to provide multiple IM platforms and prevent hackers to access user's account for updating or modifying user's data.

It follows that the Examiner did not err in rejecting independent claim 11 being unpatentable over the combination of Knauerhase, Bernstein, and Donovan.

e.   Applicant argued that the combination of Knauerhase, Donovan and Appelman does not teach claims 1, 6 and 11.

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As to claim 1, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an instant messaging

(IM) address of contact of the user" as a single user may have many different

associated communication channels through which the user can receive messages from

other users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received IM addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The above

information shows that the user has included a computing device to receive an instant

messaging at the user location (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email address of the

contact of the user" as a single user may have many different associated

communication channels through which the user can receives messages from other

users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM

addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received email addresses of the recipient. The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The user is

represented as a user. The above information shows that the user has included a

computing device to receive email address of a contact at the user location (page 1, col.

Right, lines 8-22),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the IM address to the

reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" as

specifying m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the

recipient (page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email address to

the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any

one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56);

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach "providing, by the computing device at the

user location, an email receive window configured to display a received email, the email

receive window configured to provide IM presence information associated with the IM

address of the contact of the user, the email receive window configured to utilize the

reference identifier (ID) for automatically lauching an IM session with the contact from

the email receive window, directly from the email receive window, the email receive

window including a launch IM option for launching the IM session"

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch an instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines 5-

25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s)

from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the

sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one

implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is

online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396

and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and

recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

 Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via received email message from an email window.

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently.

As to claim 11, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"first receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the

first receive logic configured to receive first user input, the first user input comprising

multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a software is

configured to receive a user select multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient .The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The

user is represented as a user (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, lines 55-61; page 2, col.

Left, lines 1-3),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses can be from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, lines 2-5),

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and

configured to correlate each of the multiple IM addresses to a reference identifier (ID)"

as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one

or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

   "the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the contact" as specifying

m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

   Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "correlate logic,

processed by the computing device at the user location, and the second receive logic

configured to receive second user input, the second user input comprising a reference

identifier (ID), each of the different IM accounts being adapted to transmit; email window

logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, an email receive window

configured to display a received email, the email receive window configured to provide

IM presence information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the

email receive window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically

launching an IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from

the email receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for

launching the IM session"

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch and instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines 5-

25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s) from e-

buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the sender and

the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one implementation

the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is online, offline, or

does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396 and/or the e-buddy

server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and recipients to the intended

recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

 Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window.

Donovan also teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and

through the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows

individuals to exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially

instantaneously across multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill

has an account at Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted

has an account at AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol.

Bill can exchange instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can

exchange messages with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the

message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to

forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left,

lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed

on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list

who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That

user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on

this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently and further to provide multiple IM platforms and prevent hackers to access user's account for updating or modifying user's data.

As to claim 6, Knauerhse teaches the claimed limitations: "receiving, by the computing device at the user location, user input, the user input comprising multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be

used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210

can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212.

Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than

one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the

message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure

first accepts a message, intended for a recipient. The above information shows that the

user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient.

When the user chooses multiple IM addresses of the recipient, these multiple IM

addresses of the recipient are inputted and the routing procedure receives the input.

The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user

(page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, page 3, col. Left, lines 53-54),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses are from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, col. Left lines 2-5),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, each of the multiple IM

addresses to the reference identifier(ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail

addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages

to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since each message is

correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID

(page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a reference identifier ID,

the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" to identify

the recipient specified by m.toID. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is not defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "each of the different

IM accounts being adapted to transmit and receive IM messages using a different IM

protocol receiving, by the computing device at the user location; providing, by the

computing device at the user location, an email receive window configured to display a

received email, the email receive window configured to provide IM presence

information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the email receive

window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically lauching an

IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from the email

receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for launching

the IM session."

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch and instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines

5-25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s)

from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the

sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one

implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is

online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396

and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and

recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window.

Donovan also teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and

through the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows

individuals to exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially

instantaneously across multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill

has an account at Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted

has an account at AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol.

Bill can exchange instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can

exchange messages with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the

message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to

forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left,

lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed

on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list

who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That

user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on

this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence

information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted

(contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043). It would have been obvious to a person

of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Appelman's

teaching of an email window that has an icon next to a person's address in an e-mail

message to launch an instant message and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow

a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and

exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system

by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant

messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the

email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their

instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently and further to provide

multiple IM platforms and prevent hackers to access user's account for updating or

modifying user's data.

As discussed above the combination of Knauerhase in view of Donovan and

Appelman teaches all of claimed limitations of claims 1, 6 and 11.

e. .   Applicant argued that claims 11-20 are statutory after amending by adding

term "computing device" . Examiner respectfully disagrees because claims 11-20

contain software only and no hardware. Thus, the claims lack the necessary physical

articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of 35

USC 101. They are clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor are they a

combination of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, they fail to

fall within a statutory category. They are, at best, functional descriptive material *per se*.

For the above reason, examiner believed that rejection of the last office action

was proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

4.   Claims 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because claims 11-20 contain

software only and no hardware. Thus, the claims lack the necessary physical articles or

objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of 35 USC 101.

They are clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor are they a combination

of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, they fail to fall within a

statutory category. They are, at best, functional descriptive material *per se*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious

at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Knauerhase (US 2003/0023691 A1) in view of Bernstein et al (or hereinafter

"Bernstein") (US 20040128356) and Donovan (US 2004/0193722).

As to claim 1, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an instant messaging

(IM) address of contact of the user" as a single user may have many different

associated communication channels through which the user can receive messages from

other users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received IM addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The above

information shows that the user has included a computing device to receive an instant

messaging at the user location (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email address of the

contact of the user" as a single user may have many different associated

communication channels through which the user can receives messages from other

users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM

addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received email addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The user is

represented as a user. The above information shows that the user has included a

computing device to receive email address of a contact at the user location (page 1, col.

Right, lines 8-22),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the IM address to the

reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" as specifying m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient (page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email address to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56);

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach "providing, by the computing device at the user location, an email receive window configured to display a received email, the email receive window configured to provide IM presence information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the email receive window configured to utilize the

reference identifier (ID) for automatically launching an IM session with the contact from

the email receive window, directly from the email receive window, the email receive

window including a launch IM option for launching the IM session"

Bernstein teaches an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM

presence information that associated with an address (paragraphs 00115, 0118-0120).

A identifier is utilized for launching an IM with a contact of a user (paragraph 0132,

0107, 0022).

Bernstein teaches [0136] the server automatically composes an email and sends

it to the Instant Messaging target user. The email contains the IM, as well as the

standard Instant Messaging text area so that when the email is received, the

Instant Messaging session may commence directly from the received email.

An email with an integrated Instant Message is created in one method. The method

use a client email program, such as Microsoft outlook. Under this scenario an

"Embeddable IM" icon man added to the email program's toolbar, allowing users to

drag the icon down and drop it into their email (paragraph 0120).

When the recipient receives an email via the method described above, the

recipient chooses to utilize the instant message feature, they simply input their

message into the text area and activate a send button near the text area (paragraph

0128), upon receiving this client request, the server checks the database to see if it

recognizes any IM sessions with that particular ID (paragraph 0129).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window of the Microsoft outlook.

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Bernstein's teaching an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM presence information that associated with an address and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently.

As to claim 2, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone number of the contact" as (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the telephone number of the contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56);

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the contact" as (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56);

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of the individual contact" as (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the personal information of contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 3, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone number of the contact" as the user must keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email addresses and telephone numbers. This information shows that the user has received the recipient's email address (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating , by the computing device at the user location, the telephone number of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" a user Rob may have multiple telephone numbers any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob.

As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to these telephone numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 4, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the individual contact" as the user keeps track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., voice email, email addresses, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user must receive addresses of the recipient (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the address of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have voice email and email address, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may

desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the

user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by

the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a

recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the

user can choose another email address of the recipient to route messages to the

recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to

the recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 5, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of

the contact" as the user keeps track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g.,

email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the

user has received fax numbers of the recipient. Fax numbers are represented as

personal information (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the personal

information of individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" a user Rob may have

fax numbers, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose fax numbers of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are

correlated to fax numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus,

each fax number is correlated to the recipient's ID. These fax numbers are presented

as the personal information of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col.

Right, lines 55-56).

          As to claim 6, Knauerhse teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, user input, the user input

comprising multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a

single user may have many different associated communication channels through which

the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may have

multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be

used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210

can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212.

Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than

one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the

message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure

first accepts a message, intended for a recipient. The above information shows that the

user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient.

When the user chooses multiple IM addresses of the recipient, these multiple IM

addresses of the recipient are inputted and the routing procedure receives the input.

The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user

(page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, page 3, col. Left, lines 53-54),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses are from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, col. Left lines 2-5),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, each of the multiple IM

addresses to the reference identifier(ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail

addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages

to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since each message is

correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID

(page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a reference identifier ID,

the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" to identify

the recipient specified by m.toID. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is not defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "each of the different

IM accounts being adapted to transmit and receive IM messages using a different IM

protocol receiving, by the computing device at the user location; providing, by the

computing device at the user location, an email receive window configured to display a

received email, the email receive window configured to provide IM presence

information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the email receive

window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically lauching an

IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from the email

receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for launching

the IM session" .

Bernstein teaches an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM

presence information that associated with an address (paragraphs 00115, 0118-0120).

A identifier is utilized for launching an IM with a contact of a user (paragraph 0132,

0107, 0022).

Bernstein teaches [0136] the server automatically composes an email and sends it to
the Instant Messaging target user. The email contains the IM, as well as the
standard Instant Messaging text area so that when the email is received, the
Instant Messaging session may commence directly from the received email.
An email with an integrated Instant Message is created in one method. The method
uses a client email program, such as Microsoft outlook. Under this scenario an
"Embeddable IM" icon man added to the email program's toolbar, allowing users to
drag the icon down and drop it into their email (paragraph 0120).

When the recipient receives an email via the method described above, the
recipient chooses to utilize the instant message feature, they simply input their
message into the text area and activate a send button near the text area (paragraph
0128), upon receiving this client request, the server checks the database to see if it
recognizes any IM sessions with that particular ID (paragraph 0129).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via
received email message from an email window of the Microsoft outlook.

Donovan teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and through
the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows individuals to
exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially instantaneously across
multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill has an account at
Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted has an account at
AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol. Bill can exchange
instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can exchange messages

with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left, lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Bernstein's teaching an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM presence information that associated with an address and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently.

As to claim 7, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email address of the

individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This information shows

that the user has received the recipient's email address (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines

22-24) and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email address of

the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-

mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 8, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone number of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This information shows that the user has received the recipient's email address (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the telephone number of the individual contact to the reference identifier ID" a user Rob may have multiple telephone numbers any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to these telephone numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

As to claim 9, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitation "receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., voice email,

email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the

user must receive addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the address of the

individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob may have voice email and

email address, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose another email address of the recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

As to claim 10, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of

the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This

information shows that the user has received fax numbers (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-

24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the personal

information of individual contact to the reference identifier ID" a user Rob may have

multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to

Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one

or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient

may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212.

Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As

indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose pager numbers of a recipient to route messages to the

recipient, messages are correlated to pager numbers. Since a message is correlated to

the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID. These pager

numbers are presented as the personal information of the recipient (page 1, col. right,

lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

As to claim 11, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"first receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the

first receive logic configured to receive first user input, the first user input comprising

multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a software is

configured to receive a user select multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient .The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The

user is represented as a user (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, lines 55-61; page 2, col.

Left, lines 1-3),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses can be from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, lines 2-5),

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and

configured to correlate each of the multiple IM addresses to a reference identifier (ID)"

as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one

or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the contact" as specifying

m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "correlate logic,

processed by the computing device at the user location, and the second receive logic

configured to receive second user input, the second user input comprising a reference

identifier (ID), each of the different IM accounts being adapted to transmit; email window

logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, an email receive window

configured to display a received email, the email receive window configured to provide

IM presence information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the

email receive window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically

launching an IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from

the email receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for

launching the IM session"

Bernstein teaches an email window provides embeddable IM icon as IM presence

information that associated with an address (paragraphs 00115, 0118-0120). A

identifier is utilized for launching an IM with a contact of a user (paragraph 0132, 0107,

0022).

Bernstein teaches [0136] the server automatically composes an email and sends

it to the Instant Messaging target user. The email contains the IM, as well as the

standard Instant Messaging text area so that when the email is received, the

Instant Messaging session may commence directly from the received email.

An email with an integrated Instant Message is created in one method. The method

uses a client email program, such as Microsoft outlook. Under this scenario an

"Embeddable IM" icon man added to the email program's toolbar, allowing users to

drag the icon down and drop it into their email (paragraph 0120).

When the recipient receives an email via the method described above, the

recipient chooses to utilize the instant message feature, they simply input their

message into the text area and activate a send button near the text area (paragraph

0128), upon receiving this client request, the server checks the database to see if it

recognizes any IM sessions with that particular ID (paragraph 0129).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window of the Microsoft outlook.

Donovan teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and through

the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows individuals to

exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially instantaneously across

multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill has an account at

Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted has an account at

AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol. Bill can exchange

instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can exchange messages

with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the message area. The

above information shows that user accounts being adapted to forward and receive IM

messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left, lines 5-10; page 4, col.

left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is

displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who

are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can

then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and

exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence

information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted

(contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Bernstein's teaching an email window provides

embeddable IM icon as IM presence information that associated with an address and

Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session

with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system

in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating,

exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to

both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to

maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window

conveniently.

As to claim 12, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location and configured to receive an email address of the individual contact" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). The above information shows the system that has included a software to allow the user to receive multiple email addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56); and

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the correlate logic configured to correlate the email address of the individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 13, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

" means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email

address of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the

recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This

information has received that the user must receive the recipient's email address (page

1, col. Right, lines 22-24) and

"means for correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email

address of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a

message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each email address is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 14, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

" receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and

configured to receive a telephone number of the individual contact" as the user must

know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and

telephone number. This information shows that the user has received the recipient's

telephone number (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and the

correlate logic configured to correlate the telephone number of the individual contact to

the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple telephone number any

one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 15, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone

number of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the

recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This

information shows that the user must receive the recipient's email address (page 1, col.

Right, lines 22-24); and

"means for correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the

telephone number of the individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob

may have multiple telephone number any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message

is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 16, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations

"receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, configured to receive an address of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., voice email, email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user must receive addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the correlate logic configured to correlate the address of individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob may have voice email and email addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose another email address of the recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 17, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations

"means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of

the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., voice email, email address, telephone number and fax numbers.

This information shows that the user must receive addresses of the recipient (page 1,

col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"means for correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the address

of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have voice

email and email address, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to

Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one

or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient

may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212.

Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As

indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose another email address of the recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message

is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 18, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, configured to receive personal information of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user has received addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, configured to correlate the personal information of individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose pager numbers of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to pager numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID. These pager numbers are presented as the personal information of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 19, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user has received addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"means for correlating, processed by the computing device at the user location, the personal information of individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose pager numbers of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to pager numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID. These pager numbers are presented as the personal information of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 20, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitation "a memory component configured to store at least one of the following: the first receive logic, the second receive logic, the correlate logic and the email window logic" as (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22).

5.   Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knauerhase (US 2003/0023691 A1) in view of Donovan (US 2004/0193722) and Appelman et al (or hereinafter "Appelman") (US 6912564).

As to claim 1, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an instant messaging (IM) address of contact of the user" as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through which the user can receive messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information shows that the user has received IM addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The above information shows that the user has included a computing device to receive an instant messaging at the user location (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email address of the

contact of the user" as a single user may have many different associated

communication channels through which the user can receives messages from other

users. For example, a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM

addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. The above information

shows that the user has received email addresses of the recipient.   The recipient is

represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user. The user is

represented as a user. The above information shows that the user has included a

computing device to receive email address of a contact at the user location (page 1, col.

Right, lines 8-22),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the IM address to the

reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple

IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" as

specifying m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the

recipient (page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email address to

the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any

one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 53-56);

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach "providing, by the computing device at the
user location, an email receive window configured to display a received email, the email
receive window configured to provide IM presence information associated with the IM
address of the contact of the user, the email receive window configured to utilize the
reference identifier (ID) for automatically lauching an IM session with the contact from
the email receive window, directly from the email receive window, the email receive
window including a launch IM option for launching the IM session"

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an
e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By
clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch an instant message. IM
address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines 5-
25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s)
from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the
sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one
implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is
online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396
and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and
recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular
graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.
For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or
more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addresses of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

 Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window.

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is

displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list

who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That

user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on

this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence

information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted

(contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a mail window conveniently.

As to claim 2, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone number of the contact" as (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the telephone number of the contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56);

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the contact" as (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56);

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of

the individual contact" as (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the personal

information of contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22;

page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 3, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone number of

the contact" as the user must keep track of the recipient's various device addresses

e.g., email addresses and telephone numbers. This information shows that the user

has received the recipient's email address (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating , by the computing device at the user location, the telephone number

of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" a user Rob may have multiple

telephone numbers any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob.

As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or

more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may

desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the

user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by

the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a

recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the

user can choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route messages to the

recipient, messages are correlated to these telephone numbers. Since a message is

correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

        As to claim 4, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

        "receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of the

individual contact" as the user keeps track of the recipient's various device addresses

e.g., voice email, email addresses, telephone number and fax numbers. This

information shows that the user must receive addresses of the recipient (fig. 2, page 1,

col. Right, lines 22-24); and

        "correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the address of the

individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have voice email

and email address, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob.

As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or

more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may

desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the

user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by

the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a

recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the

user can choose another email address of the recipient to route messages to the

recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to

the recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 5, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of the contact" as the user keeps track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user has received fax numbers of the recipient. Fax numbers are represented as personal information (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the personal information of individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" a user Rob may have fax numbers, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose fax numbers of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to fax numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each fax number is correlated to the recipient's ID. These fax numbers are presented as the personal information of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 6, Knauerhse teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, user input, the user input

comprising multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a

single user may have many different associated communication channels through which

the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may have

multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be

used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210

can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212.

Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than

one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the

message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure

first accepts a message, intended for a recipient. The above information shows that the

user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient.

When the user chooses multiple IM addresses of the recipient, these multiple IM

addresses of the recipient are inputted and the routing procedure receives the input.

The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The user is represented as a user

(page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, page 3, col. Left, lines 53-54),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses are from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, col. Left lines 2-5),

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, each of the multiple IM

addresses to the reference identifier(ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail

addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify a recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages

to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since each message is

correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID

(page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a reference identifier ID,

the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the individual contact" to identify

the recipient specified by m.toID. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is not defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "each of the different

IM accounts being adapted to transmit and receive IM messages using a different IM

protocol receiving, by the computing device at the user location; providing, by the

computing device at the user location, an email receive window configured to display a

received email, the email receive window configured to provide IM presence

information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the email receive

window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically launching an

IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from the email

receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for launching

the IM session."

 Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch and instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines

5-25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s)

from e-buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the

sender and the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one

implementation the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is

online, offline, or does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396

and/or the e-buddy server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and

recipients to the intended recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

 Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via

received email message from an email window.

Donovan also teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and

through the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows

individuals to exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially

instantaneously across multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill

has an account at Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted

has an account at AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol.

Bill can exchange instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can

exchange messages with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the

message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to

forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left,

lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed

on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list

who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That

user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on

this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence

information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted

(contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an

icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message

and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging

session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's

system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose

communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or

allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as

well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a

mail window conveniently and further to provide multiple IM platforms and prevent

hackers to access user's account for updating or modifying user's data.

As to claim 7, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email address of the

individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This information shows

that the user has received the recipient's email address (fig. 2, page 1, col. Right, lines

22-24) and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email address of

the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple e-

mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 8, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone number of

the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This information shows

that the user has received the recipient's email address (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24);

and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the telephone number

of the individual contact to the reference identifier ID" a user Rob may have multiple

telephone numbers any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob.

As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or

more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may

desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the

user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by

the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a

recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the

user can choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route messages to the

recipient, messages are correlated to these telephone numbers. Since a message is

correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

As to claim 9, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitation "receiving, by the

computing device at the user location, an address of the individual contact" as the user

must know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., voice email,

email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the

user must receive addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the address of the

individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob may have voice email and

email address, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As

shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more

of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire

that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user

chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the

pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient

and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose another email address of the recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

As to claim 10, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal information of

the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., email address, telephone number and fax numbers. This

information shows that the user has received fax numbers (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the personal information of individual contact to the reference identifier ID" a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose pager numbers of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to pager numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID. These pager numbers are presented as the personal information of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

As to claim 11, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"first receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the first receive logic configured to receive first user input, the first user input comprising multiple instant messaging (IM) addresses of an individual contact" as a software is configured to receive a user select multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient .The recipient is represented as a contact of the user. The

user is represented as a user (page 1, col. Right, lines 8-22, lines 55-61; page 2, col.

Left, lines 1-3),

"the multiple IM addresses comprising IM addresses from different IM accounts"

as a single user may have many different associated communication channels through

which the user can receives messages from other users. For example, a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one or more of which

may be used to route messages to Rob. In particular, a user may have accounts on two

or more different IM networks that facilitate interoperation between them e.g., a user on

IM network X can send/receive IMs to /from a user on IM network Y. Thus, user Rob's

multiple IM addresses can be from different IM accounts (page 1, col. Right, lines 10-15;

page 3, lines 2-5),

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and

configured to correlate each of the multiple IM addresses to a reference identifier (ID)"

as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses and multiple IM addresses, any one

or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple IM addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56),

"the reference identifier (ID) being adapted to identify the contact" as specifying

m.to ID to identify the recipient. It means that the ID is used to identify the recipient.

The ID is defined by the user (page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

Knauerhase does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "correlate logic,

processed by the computing device at the user location, and the second receive logic

configured to receive second user input, the second user input comprising a reference

identifier (ID), each of the different IM accounts being adapted to transmit; email window

logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, an email receive window

configured to display a received email, the email receive window configured to provide

IM presence information associated with the IM address of the contact of the user, the

email receive window configured to utilize the reference identifier (ID) for automatically

launching an IM session with the contact from the email receive window, directly from

the email receive window, the email receive window including a launch IM option for

launching the IM session"

Appelman teaches shown in figure 10, an icon next to a person's address in an

e-mail message may indicate to the recipient that the person has IM capability. By

clicking on the person's address, the recipient may launch and instant message. IM

address is associated with a subscriber identification (col. 14, lines 23-35; col. 9, lines 5-

25).

Appelman also teaches the sender and receiver In response to the request(s) from e-

buddy server 6392, the IM server 6396 identifies the IM state of each of the sender and

the recipients (e.g., online, offline, not a member) (step 850). In one implementation

the IM state is given by whether each of the sender and recipients is online, offline, or

does not have instant messaging capability. The IM server 6396 and/or the e-buddy

server 6392 reports the IM state of each of the sender and recipients to the intended

recipient (step 855). In one implementation, a particular

graphical user interface is displayed to the recipient based on the IM state.

For example, upon opening an e-mail message, the recipient may receive one or

more redirection commands based on the IM state of the sender and any other

addressees of the e-mail message. The redirection command may include a URL

for navigating the recipient's browser to a particular URL associated with a

graphical user interface and/or an icon corresponding to one of the IM states.

 Referring to FIG. 9, a UI 900 illustrates an example of how the IM state

of each of the sender and to recipients may be reported to the intended

recipient. The UI 900 includes a buddy list window. In this example, the

people on an e-mail message who are able to receive instant messages will

appear in the buddy list window in a new group called Mail Contacts. A user

may send an instant message to a person in the Mail Contacts list by clicking

that person's screen name (col. 14, lines 1-25).

The above information shows that an instant message session is directly via received email message from an email window.

Donovan also teaches a system that provides instant messaging (IM) on and through the Internet across various platforms. More particular, the system allows individuals to exchange messages and files over the Internet substantially instantaneously across multiple and different protocols and systems. For example, Bill has an account at Yahoo that is adapted to receive IM message using a protocol. Ted has an account at AOL that is adapted to receive IM message using another protocol. Bill can exchange instant messages with Ted and Rhoda, and Ted and Rhoda can exchange messages with Bill. When Bill talks to Ted, their messages appear in the message area. The above information shows that user accounts being adapted to forward and receive IM messages using different protocols (figs. 1& 5, page 1, col. left, lines 5-10; page 4, col. left, lines 18-24; page 3, col. Right, lines 1-10).

Donovan teaches [0013] when a user accesses the Internet, a window is displayed on his screen showing an active friends list (i.e., the friends from his list who are online) which is a subset of the active users in the IM database. That user can then initiate an instant messaging session with one or more friends on this list and exchange messages or other data.

As shown in fig. 5, window 58 displays content of instant message (IM presence information). The content of instant message is associated with IM address of Ted (contact) of Bill (user) (paragraph 0042, 0043).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Appelman's teaching of an email window that has an

icon next to a person's address in an e-mail message to launch an instant message

and Donovan's teaching of a window that allow a user initiate an instant messaging

session with one or other friends on this list and exchange messages to Knauerhase's

system in order to in order to improve a system by allow users to choose

communicating, exchanging messages only via instant messages and not use email or

allow users to both maintain conversations about the email together with the email as

well as to maintain an automatic archive of their instant messaging session within a

mail window conveniently and further to provide multiple IM platforms and prevent

hackers to access user's account for updating or modifying user's data.

As to claim 12, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location and

configured to receive an email address of the individual contact" as a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). The

above information shows the system that has included a software to allow the user to

receive multiple email addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3,

col. Right, lines 55-56); and

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the

correlate logic configured to correlate the email address of the individual contact to the

reference identifier ID" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or

more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message

200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1, col.

right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 13, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

" means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an email

address of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the

recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This

information has received that the user must receive the recipient's email address (page

1, col. Right, lines 22-24) and

"means for correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the email

address of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may

have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple email addresses of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to email addresses. Since a

message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each email address is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 14, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

" receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and

configured to receive a telephone number of the individual contact" as the user must

know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and

telephone number. This information shows that the user has received the recipient's

telephone number (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, and the

correlate logic configured to correlate the telephone number of the individual contact to

the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have multiple telephone number any

one or more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a

message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 15, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, a telephone

number of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the

recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address and telephone number. This

information shows that the user must receive the recipient's email address (page 1, col.

Right, lines 22-24); and

"means for correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the

telephone number of the individual contact to the reference identifier ID" as a user Rob

may have multiple telephone number any one or more of which may be used to route

messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent

over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or

the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels

212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over.

As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose multiple telephone numbers of the recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message

is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each telephone number is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 16, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations

"receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location,

configured to receive an address of the individual contact" as the user must know and

keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., voice email, email address,

telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user must receive

addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlating logic, processed by the computing device at the user location, the

correlate logic configured to correlate the address of individual contact to the reference

identifier ID" as a user Rob may have voice email and email addresses, any one or

more of which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message

200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different

communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the

message be sent over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses

which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-

code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and

parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can

choose another email address of the recipient to route messages to the recipient,

messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message is correlated to the

recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the recipient's ID (page 1,

col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 17, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations

"means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, an address of

the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the recipient's various

device addresses e.g., voice email, email address, telephone number and fax numbers.

This information shows that the user must receive addresses of the recipient (page 1,

col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"means for correlating, by the computing device at the user location, the address

of the individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user Rob may have voice

email and email address, any one or more of which may be used to route messages to

Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be sent over any of one

or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the user or the recipient

may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the channels 212.

Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be sent over. As

indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a message, m,

intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In

case, when the user can choose another email address of the recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to IM addresses. Since a message

is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, another email address is correlated to the

recipient's ID (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 18, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

"receive logic, processed by the computing device at the user location,

configured to receive personal information of the individual contact" as the user must

know and keep track of the recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address,

telephone number and fax numbers. This information shows that the user has received

addresses of the recipient (page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

"correlate logic, processed by the computing device at the user location,

configured to correlate the personal information of individual contact to the reference

identifier ID" as a user Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of

which may be used to route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a

recipient 210 can be sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication

channels 212. Either the user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent

over more than one of the channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the

channels the message is to be sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing

procedure first accepts a message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify

the recipient (specified by m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose pager numbers

of a recipient to route messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to pager

numbers. Since a message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is

correlated to the recipient's ID. These pager numbers are presented as the personal

information of the recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-

56).

      As to claim 19, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitations:

      "means for receiving, by the computing device at the user location, personal

information of the individual contact" as the user must know and keep track of the

recipient's various device addresses e.g., email address, telephone number and fax

numbers. This information shows that the user has received addresses of the recipient

(page 1, col. Right, lines 22-24); and

      "means for correlating, processed by the computing device at the user location,

the personal information of individual contact to the reference identifier (ID)" as a user

Rob may have multiple e-mail addresses, any one or more of which may be used to

route messages to Rob. As shown in fig. 2, a message 200 for a recipient 210 can be

sent over any of one or more of 13 different communication channels 212. Either the

user or the recipient may desire that the message be sent over more than one of the

channels 212. Typically, the user chooses which of the channels the message is to be

sent over. As indicated by the pseudo-code, the routing procedure first accepts a

message, m, intended for a recipient and parses it to identify the recipient (specified by

m.to ID). In case, when the user can choose pager numbers of a recipient to route

messages to the recipient, messages are correlated to pager numbers. Since a

message is correlated to the recipient's ID; thus, each IM address is correlated to the

recipient's ID. These pager numbers are presented as the personal information of the

recipient (page 1, col. right, lines 8-22; page 3, col. Right, lines 55-56).

As to claim 20, Knauerhase teaches the claimed limitation "a memory component

configured to store at least one of the following: the first receive logic, the second

receive logic, the correlate logic and the email window logic" as (page 1, col. Right, lines

8-22).

Conclusion

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from
the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T. Truong whose telephone number is (571)
272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Firday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Tony Mahmoudi can be reached on (571) 272-4078. The fax phone number
for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the
Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for
published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.
Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.
For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should
you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic
Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a
USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information
system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Cam Y Truong/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2169